fodder plantations to cater to the urban fuelwood and fodder needs.

8. Degraded Forest Areas: States have been requested to identify degraded forest lands and to reforest them with fuelwood and fodder species.

9. Forest Development Corporations: The Forest D evelopment Corporations should obtain wastelands on lease from the government for raising fuelwood and fodder plantar tiosn.

10. Govenment Departments: Government departments, public sector undertakings and other bodies| institutions having substantial areas of unutilised lands must bring such lands under tree cover.

11. Media and Communication: A massive publicity campaign though then traditional media folk art and culture, radio, television and other audio-visual aids should be undertaken to create awareness among the mases.

12. Monitoring & Evaluation: The State|U.T. Governments should evolve appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure qualitative implementation of the programme.

Production of electronic goods

1319. SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the value of electronic goods produced in the country during 1985-86; and

(b) the details of plans under way to produce more electronic goods and the out-put expected by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS. AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) The actual production of electronics items during the Calendar year(January—December) 1985 was worth Rs. 2660 crores. For the Financial year (April, 1985 to March, 1986) production of electronics is anticipated to be Rs. 2820 crores.

(b) The production target, for electronics goods; for the year 1989-90 has been fixed at Rs. 10.860 crores.

To accelerate the growth of electornics in the country, new promotional policies have been formulaed by the Government. Details of these policies are given in the attached statement

Statement

New policy measures in electronics

Government has taken a number of steps to formulate new promotional policy to accelerate the growth of electronics in the country. The basic thrust of new policy is in the following direction:

(1) A general liberalisation of licensing policy, with emphasis on promotion rather than on regulation.

(2) Where controls are unavoidable, as a general rule, resort will be taken to fiscal controls, in preference to physical controls.

(3) By and large, there will be no upper limit on capacity and no restriction of sectoral nature like large scale, small scale, private sector, public sector, etc. except where specific reservations are made on very special considerations.

(4) Volume production at the economic level, with contemporary technology would be the guiding principle.

The following specific measures need to be highlighted:

(i) For certain category of item broad band licences will be issued.

(ii) The electronics components industry has been delicensed. Also cosumer durables are delicensed subject to the condition that the units would not draw upon the resources from the financial institutions.

(iii) Import of technology and foreign collaboration will be permitted in all areas of electronics. Units having foreign equity less than 40 per cent will be permitted in all areas.

(iv) For the following items, the technology will be acquired on a ccentralised basis to achieve economists of scales:

(a) Telephone Instruments.

(b) Electronic PABX Systems.

(c) Rural Automatic Exchanges.

(v) Development of small scale industry will be encouraged. Approval for a number of items have been decentralised to the level of State DIs. Investment limit for this sector has been revised to Rs. 35.0 lakhs and that for ancillary units to Rs. 45.0 lakhs.

(vi) For the sake of economies of scale, it is proposed to dereserve some of the components which are reserved for small scale sector.

(vii) Electronics units will be allowed to establish in any permissible location.

(viii) In the area of telecommunication, manufacture of telephones, EPABX, Teleprinters, fascimile equipment, data communication terminals etc. have been allowed in the private sector. Other items can also be taken up by private sector with Central/State Government participation of at least 51 per cent of the equity share.

(ix) In almost all areas of electronics, excluding consumer electronics, MRTP companies have been exempted from clearance under Section 21 and 22 of of MRTP Act. This is besides the increase in limit of MRTP investment of Rs. 20 crores to 100 crores.

(x) A new computer policy has been announced with emphasis on the manufacture of computers based on latest technology at prices comparable with international level and progressively increased indigenisation consistent with economic viability.

(xi) Import duty on raw materials. components and capital equipment has been reduced. In the case of computers, including software and black and white TV receivers upto 36 inches screen size, there is complete exemption from excise duty.

(xii) The import policy has been rationalised with a view to increase production.

(xiii) The Government is promoting appropriate applications of electronics to improve productivity, production quality, safety and quality of services.

हिन्दी में टेलीप्रिन्टरों, टेलेक्स, कम्प्यूटरों आदि की उपलब्धता

1320. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसी भी भाषा के संवर्धन के लिये विशेषकर राजभाषा हिन्दी के संवर्धन के लिए आवश्यक 15 यांत्रिक सुविधाओं जैसे टेलीप्रिन्टरों, टैलेक्स, कम्प्यूटरों, शब्द संसाधन, विद्युत टंकण यंत्रों, पता लेखी यंत्रों आदि की उपलब्धता की स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) राजभाषा के संवर्धन के लिये सभी मंत्रालयों, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, विभागों